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Milan, January 21. *N. S.*

IT is expected here, that the Duke of Modena will ſpeedily receive from the Emperor the Inveſtiture of the Dutchy of Mirandola. They write from Naples, that purſuant to an Order from the Court at Barcelona the Duke of Lauria had been made Governor of the Treaſury, and that he would ſhortly be declared Preſident of the Council. The Imperial Troops in that Kingdom, that have been hitherto paid as ſix Regiments, will hereafter be conſider'd as four, and their Pay will be reduced accordingly. The City of Meſſina have agreed to raiſe three hundred thouſand Ducats for the Payment of the Forces in Sicily, provided the Impoſition laid upon Corn and Wine in the Year 1708 be taken off. Our Letters from Rome adviſe, that the Pope has publiſh'd an Indulgence throughout Italy, and the adjacent Iſlands, in the form of a Jubilee, in order to deprecate the Divine Vengeance, and avert the Judgments with which Chriſtendom is threatned at preſent. The Count de Gubernali, the Duke of Savoy's Miniſter, is preparing to leave Rome, and return to Turin, from whence they write, that his Royal Highneſs had incorporated two of his eldeſt Regiments of Foot into other Bodies. Count Jorger is gone through this Place in his way to Vienna, whither he is ſent by his Catholick Majeſty with an exact Account of the Condition of Affairs in Spain.

Vienna, January 24. *N. S.* The Count de Gehlen, who brought this Court the firſt News of the late Victory obtain'd by the Allies under the Command of General Staremberg in Spain, ſet out from hence the 21ſt in his Return to Barcelona, with Diſpatches from the Emperor to the King of Spain. His Imperial Majeſty preſented him, at his Departure, with a Ring of great Value; and has made Count Hamilton, who was ſent hither by his Catholick Majeſty on the ſame Errand, a Gentleman of the Chamber. The Marquis de Pancaglieri, eldeſt Son to the Marquis de Prié, the Emperor's Ambaſſador at Rome, is likewiſe advanc'd to the ſame Dignity, and they have both taken the Oaths that are uſual on ſuch Occaſions. The Cardinal de Saxe-Zeits is preparing to leave this Place in a few Days, being, as we are told, ſent by the Emperor with a Commiſſion to his Poliſh Majeſty at Dreſden. They write from Peter-Waradin of the 17th Inſtant, that the Janiſaries that are in Garriſon at Belgrade had raiſed a Mutiny for want of their Pay, inſomuch that the Baſſa was forc'd to conceal himſelf for three Days, but that the Tumult was appeas'd upon the diſtribution of fifty Purſes of Gold, of which the Jews are to pay ſixteen thouſand Florins.

Hamburg, February 3. *N. S.* The Reports we had here that the King of Sweden had ſent an Expreſs from Bender to King Staniſlaus and the Count de Guldenſtern, with an Account of the preſent Situation of his Affairs, and a Scheme of his future Proceedings, are not confirm'd. The Swedes give out that the French King has publickly acknowledg'd and declar'd King Staniſlaus, as lawful King of Poland, and that that Prince will ſoon be in a Condition to aſſert his Right, and remount the Throne. In the mean time his Poliſh Majeſty has order'd great Quantities of Arms to be made in Saxony, for the uſe of his Forces in Poland; and the Duke of Sax-Gotha has offer'd to lend him ſix thouſand Men, to be employ'd on the Frontiers of Saxony. The Marriage between the Hereditary Prince of Muſcovy and the Princeſs of Wolfembuttel is look'd upon to be as good as concluded. That Prince has receiv'd Letters from the Czar by an Expreſs, who had others of the greateſt Conſequence for the King of Poland, who has diſpatch'd him back to his Czariſh Majeſty, with Orders to return with the utmoſt Diligence into Saxony.

Bruſſels, February 9. *N. S.* Letters of the 1ſt Inſtant from Valenciennes adviſe, that the late Elector of Bavaria was expected there the 8th, being not well pleaſed with his Reception at the French Court, where he hath been able to obtain but ſmall Sums of Mony for the Recruiting his Forces, and putting them in a Condition to take the Field the next Campaign. Other Advices tell us, that Prince would, according to all appearance, remove ſhortly from Compeigne to Namur; at which Place the French have been very induſtrious in forming their Magazines of Corn and Forage, by which means their Stores are already conſiderably advanc'd; and they are no leſs diligent in conveying all the Forage they have been able to get in France to their Frontier Garriſons. All our Letters from France leave us under great Uncertainties as to the Siege of Gironne, though we are not without Grounds ſtill to believe that it is either rais'd or turn'd into a Blockade; for it is agreed on all hands, that the Duke of Noailles's Army has ſuffer'd extremely, not only by the Inundations, but through want of neceſſary Proviſions. Some Letters ſay, that General had only fifteen Pieces of Cannon before the Place, and the late Rains have render'd the Ways ſo bad, that it will be impoſſible for him to receive any more. Theſe Advices add, that the Dukes of Anjou and Vendome had ſent frequent Expreſſes to him, requiring him to quit the Siege, and advance with his Forces into the Plains of Barcelona; but that he had refuſed to comply, and alledg'd the French King's Orders to the contrary; by which Means, we are told, they miſs'd an Opportunity of executing their Deſigns upon Barcelona, whilſt the great Conſternation of the Inhabitants ſeem'd to favour their Attempt. We hear the Duke of Alba had an Audience of the French King the 28th of January, and deſired, in his Maſter's Name, that ſeveral Spaniſh Officers might be permitted to come into France, and raiſe Recruits for the Duke of Anjou's Forces in Spain, but we are not told what Anſwer has been return'd to that Requeſt. The French continue to raiſe the Tenth Penny with great difficulty, the People being in general averſe to that Tax; this has occaſion'd ſeveral Diſorders throughout the Kingdom, and particularly at Roan, where an Inſurrection happen'd lately on that account, in which one of the King's Officers was killed.

St. James's,